## THE TENURE OF HUMAN LIFE.

Three Score Years and Ten Not the Standard of Existence.

CENTENARIANS SHOULD BE COMMON.

"Men do Not Die, They Kill Themseives"-Ignorance of Hygienic Laws a Potent Source of Premature Death.

How long ought a man to livel and is it possible by any means at command to prolong human life beyond what is now known to be the ordinary length; These are questions in which the race is, and probably always has been, deeply interested, writes Rev. L. J. Templin in the Statesman. The period of human life has varied in different ages of the world. In antediluvian times 600 years was an ordinary lifetime, while some of the patriarchs reached nearly one thousand years. After the flood some of the old worthies continued on life's pilgrimage well onto two centuries. In modern imes men are considered old at eighty years. A few reach one hundred, and an occasional one halts feebly on a few years beyond that period. Some writers on human longevity hold that there are reasons for believing that no human being in modern times has lived or is likely to live beyond one hundred and five years. They base this assumption on both physiological and historical grounds. It is claimed that there is a certain relation existing between the time it takes an animal to reach full maturity and the term of life after it has reached that period. Buffon expressed the opinion that the larger animals live six or seven times as long as it requires to reach full maturity. M. Flourens, after careful investigation draws the conclusion that the period of growth is one-fifth of the wholeterm of life. Says M. Flourens: "I find the sign which indicates the term of growth in the union of the bones with their epiphyses (soft extremities). As long as the bones are not united with their epiphyses the animal grows; when once they are united the animal grows no more." In man this takes place at about twenty years of age. This would give him a life term of 100 years. In the camel it takes place at eight years, giving a duration of about forty years. In the ox at four duration twenty years. While this may possibly indicate the ordinary term of life we are not authorized to confine the possible duration of life to any such limit, Horses have been known to exceed sixty years of life, and other animals in almost equal proportion. So that if this were accepted as the measure for ordinary human life, it does not necessarily disprove the probability of its exceeding this limit by decades of years. M. Flourens himself says that extraordi nary life may go on to nearly double the ordinary. He asserts that a century of ordi nary life, and almost a second century, half a century at least, of extraordinary life, is the prospect science holds out to man. Physiology does not necessarily confine the extreme of human life to 105 years as some writers would have us believe. Modern his bears testimony to the fact that Modern history life of many persons in modern times has been prolonged far beyond the limit fixed by these writers. A Dutch dictionary gives an account of three Hun-garlans, one of whom died at the age of 184 years, and an old man and his wife wi were still living at the ages of 172 and 164

were still hving at the ages of 172 and 164
years. Their youngest son was still living at
116 years of age. Pictures of these aged people were published by Sir John Sinclair in
"The Code of Health and Longevity."
Henry Jenkins of England lived 169 years.
Thomas Parr lived from 183 to 1635, or 152 years. The countess of Desmond lived 140 Baller, as quoted by James Eastman, says "of those who had died between 100 and 110 there had been 1,000; between 110 and 120 there had been 60; between 120 and 130 there had been 29; between 180 and 140 there had 6, and as high as 169 there had been one in stance." Easten himself gives the following list: Of those "who lived from 100 to 110 years, both male and female inclusive. Instances having been 1,310; from 110 to 120 there have been 277; from 120 to 130 there have been 84; from 130 to 140 there have been 26; from 140 to 150 there have been 7; from 26; from 140 to 150 there have been 7; from 150 to 160 there have been 3; from 160 to 170 there have been 2, and from 170 to 185 there have been 3 instances-1,712.

The names, places of residence, and the dates of birth and death of many of these persons are given. And though the authenticit of many of these cases may lack the histori-cal verity to satisfy the critical mind, still, in view of the care with which the registers of births and deaths are kept in England, many nisterical and medical writers do not fee justified in refusing to accept their approxi-mate correctness. The report of the Regis-trar general of England, for the year 1871. contains a list of sixty-nine persons who had died at ages ranging from 100 to 109 years. Numerous instances are on record of persons in the United States whose term of life has in the United States whose term of life has extended considerably beyond a century. In 1885 there lived in Howard county, Indiana, a woman who was then 114 years old. Whether she is still living or not the writer is unable to say. In the presence of so many cases of extraordinary extended lives we may in the language of the late Sir Henry Holland, assert that: "We have sufficient proof of the frequent productive of proof of the frequent prolongation of human life to periods of 110, to 130 or 140 years; cases which, thus authenticated, we must take into view when dealing with the question of human life that one has well said: "Men do not die, they kill themselves." Even of these who die at advanced ages ranging from eighty to 100 years, a very large per cent die from diseases, and so had not fulfilled the There are possible term of natural life. many causes in operation which tend to shorten human life, even cutting off a large majority of the race before the prime of life is attained. Can these causes be removed or so modified that they will cease to hurry men

to premature graves physical organism is governed by fixed laws, perfect conformity with which will enable the organic system to run on till the machine stands still by the complete exhaustion of its naturel forces without the exhaustive or destructive in fluence of disease,

Ignorance of the laws of hygiene is one of the most potent sources of ill health and premature death.

Children are no sooner born than they begin to suffer from the ignorance of their parents or nurse, and so on all through life the ignorance of themselves or others is con-stantly throwing down the defences of health and life and inviting in the destroyers of both. The universal teaching of physiology and hygiene to all the children of the coming generations will, in time, lead to such an ob-servance of these laws as to remove the evils resulting from violations of the laws of life and health. A very large pro-portion of diseases that have a fatal termination are the result of human longevity. Whatever has happened is possible. If a single individual has lived to 120 or 140 years, then it is possible for others to do so. But the question with for others te do so. But the question with which this paper is most concerned is, can ordinary human life be brought up to a century or more! We know that a person is considered old at eighty, and very old at 100 years. Is it possible, by any means at command, to raise the standard of human life till a man will not be considered old before he is 100 years of age. Is it possible to bring about a condition of things in which people will not be expected to die under 100 years, except by accident? The author of this paper believes such a consummation not only possible, but such a consummation not only possible, but

ally follow from agencies now at work.

No one believes that men generally live as long as they might and should. There is such a disregard of the laws of our being-such prodigality of physical powers and such a waste of unsanitary conditions of buildings and their surroundings. Until within the last two or three conturies but little attention two or three centuries but little attention was given to the laws of sanitation in the ar-rangement and construction of buildings and angement and construction of buildings and in the conditions of the environments of the home. And though through these and other means contributing to the same end, the sverage of human life in England and America has been about doubled within the last two centuries there is still large room and imperative demand for more and greater reprovements along these lines. There are

Indeed, he believes this result will natur-

comparatively few houses, especially among the homes of people in moderate and poor circumstances, that are properly arranged to secure both warmth and perfect ventilation at the same time. Much sickness results from the use of poisoned air in living and stemping rooms.

How the Overland Journey was Made Be-

But it is in the school room that this evil

reaches its climax. A pupil will exhaust the air of about twenty cubic inches of oxygen per minute and will exhale nearly as

much carbonic acid. This would be equal to about fifty cubic feet to a school of forty pupils during a two-hours session. Besides this the school room generally contains car-bonic oxide, ammonia, sulphur, sulphuretted

hydrogen, besides organic matters, aqueous vapors, inorganic matters, epithelial cells, and animal exhalations. Some of these sub-

stances are deadly poisons. These enter the circulation through the lungs and thus poison

the whole system. Probably not one school room in one hungred is ventilated as it should

any wonder that so many of our bright lads and lasses lay the foundation for a premature death while preparing for usefulness in life! These evils

are clearly preventable and the time will come when both the home and school house

will be built on scientific principles, and when parents, teachers and school officers

will apply both conscience and common sense

to the use of the proper means to pervent this slaughter of the innocents. When that

time arrives the average of human life will

make a long leap upwards. There remains wide field for improvement in the method

for the sewering of cities and the drainage of insalubrious localities that now breed disease

these are sources of almost unlimited evil to

brought under the complete control and di-

rection of perfect sanitary science, as they doubtless will be, who can doubt that human

are now in the earlier stages of a reform in dress that is doubtless destined to exert an

important influence on the health of large numbers of people. In certain strata of so-

ciety fashion is the only standard of appeal

ionables must sneeze even though they may have rhou matism in the neck. Whatover is

have rhoumatism in the neck. Whatover is fashionable in dress must be adopted any

worn regardless of its absurdity, inconveni-ence or crueity. Every one knows that in obedience to this tyrant tight corsets, thin

dresses and light shoes are often worn to the ruin of health and frequently of life. How

often in obedience to the dernands of these fastions has the chest been compressed upon the lungs till nature rebelled and disease and premature

How common for persons clad too thinly for the weather, to conform to fashion, to

take cold and consumption fastens its relent-

less grasp on the victim, or pneumenia cuts him down in the very bloom and vigor of

console the weeping friends with the God dishonoring doctrine that "This is a mysteri-

ous Providence." Even little infants are not exempt from being offered on the shrine of

this modern Moloch. Just at the time when they need the utmost freedom of action they

are confined, and bound, and wrapped in swaddling clothes, shirts and skirts, long dresses and caps and frills till about all they can do is to squeal. Is it any wonder that they use this liberty with a vengeance! Why should we think it

strange that so many babies take themselves off to a happier clime! Could all who die

prematurely from unhealthy clothing live to

a hundred years old, centenarians would

be more numerous proportionately than they have ever been since the flood. Happily this reform is at hand and the time is not

we wear and many lives will be greatly pro

longed. The longevity of human life is af-fected by the financial condition of the people.

Statistics show that those in fair, easy cir

life than either the very rich or the very

poor.

It is easy to understand how the manner of life indulged in by the wealthy may tend to curtail life. Idleness and abundance are not conducive to long life. On the other

hand the very poor, with whom the neces-saries of life are uncertain, often scanty and poor in quality, are not in a favorable condi-

tion to secure long life. Constant anxiety

drink, and wherewithal we shall be clothed

seems to wear out the nervous system and re

duce vital energy to too low a standard to

carry one forward to a very great age. Doubtless the environment of the poor is

generally unfavorable to longevity. Crowded into small, ill lighted, worse ventilated, un

comfortable apartments, often surrounded by

reached its meridian; and that pestilence sweeps down like an avenging Nemesis and bears the little ones away pefore the roses of

manhood and womanhood have bloomed or

The tenment house system in vogue in the

cities of this country seems to be as successful in breeding disease and shortening life as if it had been devised with that special end in view. But this condition of things can not percetu-

ally endure. The conditions that pour un numbered millions of wealth into the hand

of a few, and doom millions to a perpetua

struggle for a bare subsisistence, must come to an end. In the very nature of the case

such a state of affairs can not be enduring True, it may be worse before it is better, bu

that will only nasten the better time. It is possible to stretch a line so taut that it wi

Snap.

When wrongs are righted it will be better for the tolling millions—and for the rich man too. And righted they will be. Not

anarchy, but by righteous and just laws faithfully executed and implicitly obeyed When this stage of the world's progress is

reached, the condition of the world's worker

will be so modified as to eliminate those el

ments of poverty, squalor and wretched ness that now cleat them out of a goodly share of their natural inherit ance of life. We believe that conditions

may, should and will be so modified as to give a poor man all the advantages of

the more favored classes for a prosperous and prolonged life. Another factor that is destined to exert a potent influence on the

longevity of future generations is improvement in the science of medicine. The ce

brated physician and physiologist, Magendie one: opened a lecture before the students in the national medical academy of France in

the following words: "Gentlemen-Med

the following words: "Gentlemen-Medi-cine is a great humbug. I know it is called a science; science, indeed. It is nothing like science. Dectors are empiries, where they are not charlatans. We are as ignorant as men can be. Who knows anything in the world against medicine? \* "We are collecting facts in the right spirit, and I dare say in a centry or so the recommendation of facts

centry, or so, the accumulation of facts may enable our successors to form a medical science; but I repeat it to you there is no such

thing now as medical science." No intelli-gent man would write or speak in such a strain at the present time. What Dr. Magen-

die thought might possibly be accomplishe in a century has been brought about in les

than half that time. And though medica

in this profession has been quite as rapid as

has been consistent with safety.

Intelligent physicians estimate the progresss made in both the theory and practice of

medicine during the past fifty years was more than double that of the previous fifty

drous discoveries in the science of chemistry

and their application to medicine; and the discoveries in biological science that are throwing so much light on the nature and or

igin of diseases. Almost if not all, epidemic, contagious and infectious diseases are now

known to be the result of the presence of mi-ero-organisms acting as a poison and produc-ing disturbance in the system.

This is true also of many sporado diseases it is now a question whether all dis

diseases it is now a question whether all dis-eases of humanity will eventually be traced to the same origin. Having learned the cause and traced it to its origin and studied its na-ture and natural history, the physician is in a position of advantage with regard to the application of remedies that it seems reason-able to suppose will, in the near future, give the intelligent practitioner almost absolute control of disease. When this desirable con-cution is attained it seems a necessary con-clusion that the average of human life will,

clusion that the average of human life will, from this cause alone, be extended some

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

decades beyond its present limits.

for anticipating as ratio of increased pr next fifty years. This ilts largely from two causes:

And there are valid

progress

men are noted for conservatism, th

years.

we confidently believe, by revolution

strange

heir cheeks.

miasmatic conditions, it is not that life wears out before it has

cumstances have a better chance for

distant when common sense and nee will rule in the clothes

It is then in order for the minister to

death have been the reward.

en Mrs. Grundy takes snuff all the

life will receive an important extension.

and death.

Few, if any cities in the world.

When these evils shall

be to secure the health of the inmates.

How the Overland Journey was Made Before the Days of Railways.

HISTORIC

TRAILS.

Coronado's Search for the "Seven Cities of Cibola"-The Lewis and

Clark Explorations-Work

of the "Pathfinder."

SEVEN

There are seven historic "trails" on the great plains, all of which traverse for a portion of their distance what is now the state of Kansas, writes Henry Inman in the Kansas City Star. These are the "Old Santa Fe." the Oregon and California, General John C. Frement's, that of the Mormon hegira to Utah, the Denver, General Emory's and General Sheridan's during the Indian war of 1868-9. Of course there are many miner ones purely local for their purpose at the period of their inauguration. There have been many famoua expeditions, such as Colonel Doni phan's, Colonel Stephenson's, General Kearney's, the exodus to Pike's Peak and California, but all of them follow one or the other of and death. Few, if any cities in the world, can boast of a perfectly satisfactory system of disposing of their sewage. Too frequently the city is relieved of it at the expense of contiguous rural districts. No one knows the difficulties involved in this work better than those who have it in charge. And every intelligent person knows that there are governess of almost uniquited evil to the trails named here, adding to the story so full of interest and thrilling adventure which has made those "tracks" across the continent the scene of our American classics. Every one of the trails above enumerated, although abandoned years ago, their usefulness having

ended at the advent of the railroads, may still

be seen in many localities distinctly, yet each

recurring season is making them dimmer, and

loon they will have faded into nothingness. The first of all trails started from the west. and was made by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, one of Cortez's general, in search of the mythical "Seven Cities of Cibola" in the "Kingdom of Quivira." Every vestige of his trail was obliterated centuries ago, for the mighty interval of nearly four hunpred years has elapsed since the celebrated Spanish explorer and his little band of faithful fellowers made their march across the great plains, which, when considered in all the circumstances surrounding the undertaking and the era in which it occurred stands as one of the grandest exploits re-corded on the pages of history. It was only forty-eight years after the landing of Colum-bus on the island of San Salvador, and reforseless time long since must have relegated rees, water courses and the entire landscape the hardy adventurers looked upon, to the domain of vast modification, at least so that their exact line of march can never be determined from any legible marks they left. Coronado probably looked on the Missouri river about where Atchison stands, from which point he turned back from his bootless mission, a disappointed and heartbroken man. In the early part of this contury, Captains
Lewis and Clark commenced their remarkable journey of exploration and adventure
across the continent. A part of their trail
was what is now Grand avenue in this city, at some point on which they camped. They crossed the Kaw, went north to where Atchison is located, and thence northwesterly to

"Where rolls the Oregon."
Traces of their route may yet be seen in the mountains, and in many other places. Much change has taken place in the landscape in this region since they first gazed upon it. It was in July, 1804, that Lewis and Clark reached "the upper point of the river Kansas," and between that date and sixteen years afterwards, the position of the mouth of the river had materially altered, which a glarge at the old mass will confirm glance at the old maps will confirm.

There were many other expeditions after that of Lewis and Clark-General Adkin son's, Pike's, Long's, etc., whose leaders' names I have forgotten—the story of which, in all its most interesting details, may be found by the careful student of history; but they practically followed the trails of their predecessors, or deviated only relatively

short distances from them.
"The Old Santa Fe Trail," most famous of all, perhaps, has a history that in its entirety Choteau's Island marks, Pawnee Cow Creek, Point of Rocks, and a dozen other prominent places in days long since vanished, if they might speak, what a story they could tell of the blood-curdling events that have happened on the now peaceful prairie surrounding them.

It was from Bent's forton this "Old Santa Fe Trail" that General Stephen Watts Kear ney (uncle of that "fighting Phil Kearney his expedition of the civil war) set out on and took possession of New Mexico as soon as war had been declared against Mexico by the United States. He was made a brigadier in the old army in June, 1846, and was in command of the "Army of the West" when he left the old fort. He followed the Santa Fe trail over the Raton mountains and on to the quaint Mexican village of Las Vegas almost the same route that the railroad nov

Colonel A. W. Doniphan, too, of the First Missouri mounted volunteers, who was or-dered by General Kearney to New Mexico, followed the old Santa Fe trail its whole length. The bravery of this gallant soldier is part of the country's history. I had the honor of knowing him very well, and in 188 stood with him on the very site of some of his famous skirmishes, when I met him on the occasion of my third visit to New Mexico.

There is another trail, established in 1848, that is as plainly visible from the town of Fowler, in Meade county, to Meade Center and beyond, as a countr road. It is that of Major William Hemsle Emory, then of the United States topographical engineers, a corps that in the early part of the civil war was consolidated with the en gineers proper. Emory was a Marylander and resigned when Sumter was fired upon believing that his state was going out of the union; then, discovering that it was not, he managed to have his resignation suppressed or recalled, and rose to the rank of major general of volunteers. I knew him very well; he was an admirable scholar, a good soldier and a martinet. He was an astron-omer and in charge of the survey of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and the trail I refer to is his, of his expedition to discover the sources of the Red expedition to discover the sources of the Red river (of the north, of course). Our people then knew no more of the country they had acquired by the stipulations of the "Guadalupe-Hidaigo treaty" than we do of the hieroglyphics of Uxmal and Palenque, in Central America, today, so Emory was sent to go and learn something about it. He went as for eathe People and about it. He went as far as the Pecos, an Aztec temple on that historic stream. It was the reputed birthplace of the Aztec "culture hero, Montezuma," and is also the Cicuye of Coronado's wonderful march. Many tourists confound the old Catholic church, alon of the temple, with it. The temple has razed to the ground these many years—long before New Mexico knew anything of modern travel-while the church itself has been a ruin for more than a century. Erected nearly four hundred years ago, when the Aztec tem four hundred years ago, when the Aztec temple was intact, it must have been a strange sight, that blending of the two religions—the black smoke from the estaufas of the temple, which had been burning probably for 1,000 years, and the perfumed smoke of the swinging censers of the Catholic church ascending heavenward in parallel columns. I have spent whole days in those ruins, so interesting to whole days in those ruins, so interesting to the archeologist and situated in one of the most romantic and historic spots in all New Mexico.

In Lincoln county, Kansas, just over the northern line of Elisworth, my home, are still dimly to be sren two trails, one that of General John C. Fremont—his expedition of 1843—the other that of the Mormon hegira from Illinois some three or four years later Their crossing of the Elkhorn and the tracks of their wagons on the primitive buffalo sod on the hills above the stream may easily be seen. It was on that expedition of 1843 that fremont named that river which flows from the western portion of Kansas through several counties—the Smoky Hill—to where it debouches into the Republican at Junction City, the two there forming the Kaw or Kansas.

The Denver trail follows the valley of th Smoky Hill throughout its entire length; traces are still visible rear and beyond Ells-worth. The Oregon and California trail crossed the Biue, and on to the crest of the Sierra Nevadas, where, at Lake Truckee, in 1846, stood a cabin whose history is a chapter of human misery and suffering that has few parallels in fact or fiction. Its story would shock the readers of the Star, and I dare not

attempt a recital of its awful details, but those of us who have reached the meridian of life remember the fate of the Reed and Donner company, who were snowbound and driven to cannibalism on that old Oregon trail in 1846. General Kearney, on his return from the conquest of California in 1847, halted at the spot and destroyed by fire every vestige of that heart sickening tracedy.

tragedy.

The Sheridan-Custer trail of the winter expedition of 1868-9 against the Indians, starts from Fort Dodge on the Arkansas, follows the north bank twelve miles east, crosses the river at that point, and at the north of the Mulberry on the south side of the Arkansas runs to the junction of the Wolf and Beaver, in the Indian territory, where Camp Supply was established. The where Camp Supply was established. The trail is in four tracks, and is plainly dis-cernible for its whole length where the land has not been plowed. One of its most historic spots is where the town of Ash-land, in what is new Clark county, rests in the shadow of Mount Jesus. It was there in April, 1868, that Sheridan first received in April, 1868, that Sheridan first received notice of his appointment to the lieutenant generalship, made vacant by the promotion of Sherman to that of general, caused by Grant's retirement on account of his elevation to the presidency. Sheridan was riding north in my ambulance, and when a point on the broad trail was reached where Mount Jesus is, a horseman was discovered coming toward the ambulance enveloped in a cloud of dust. His animal was flecked with foam, and as the scent drew near, recognizing Sheridan, he puiled a paper from the breast pocket of his flannel shirt, at the same time waving his hat and yelling at the top of time waving his hat and yelling at the top of "Hurrah for the lieutenant gen eral." He was carrying the telegram from Washington netifying Sheridan of his con-

Mount Jesus was named in this wise One cold morning in November, 1868, during the expedition's initial march south, I was riding with General Custer ahead of the column, following the hounds who had routed a pack of woives from one of the rocky ravines. We saw in front of us, in the fog what appeared to be the detached spur of a well defined range, as it loomed up in the mist, over what our guide—"Old John Smith" —told us our route lay. Suddenly Custer turned to me as we commenced to climb the steep hill and said, "What is this?" I looked around the region, whose desolation reminded me so much of the scenery of the "Holy Land," that I said, "We'll call this 'Mount Jesus." Some of the supersensitive people there now, in their ignorance fancying a biasphemous connection with the title—which there is not the slightest tinge of, Jesus being one of the commonest of Spanish names have made several abortive attempts to change it to Mount Lookout, but Mount Jesus it is, and Mount Jesus it will probably re-main, for it is a historical spot in our Ameri-

THOUGHTS IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Straws Gleaned From the World's Harvest of Wit and Humor. St. Paul Pioneer Press: "One vice leads to another a little lower in degradation," solemnly observed a patronizing stranger, as he leaned over the seat of a young man on the train from White Bear.

"You are right, sir," briskly responded the youth. "Every one should realize that. Good advice. Good advice. Unfortunately, I got drunk once myself."
"Indeen? I am pained and surprised. You can hardly go much lower in degradation."

"O, yes, I did. I actually got so maudlin, so gibberingly intoxicated, that I smoked a

It Didn't Come.

Detroit Free Press: In a case before a Tennessee justice one of the lawyers made fun of the other's grammar. The court at once arose and said:
"Mr. Perkins, if you air one of them what thinks grammar runs this court you're bark-ing up the wrong tree. If I hear any more sich remarks I'll fine you \$10."

Proverbs for the Trade. Pharmaceutical Era: There's many a wink twixt the fountain and lip. The proof of the prescription is in the cur-

plaster in time will often saves nine A creek in the field is worth two cricks in

When the fizz is away the soda water can't Ineasy rests the toe that wears a corn. The pill roller gathers few shekels. Gelatine pills in hot weather stick to-

What Would I be Then Mamma?' Boston Globe: A little boy who was playing around a grocery store a short time ago listened intently to a conversation in which several men were engaged, concerning a lad whom they described as "a grass widow."

On reaching home the child went to his nother and asked:
"Mamma, what is a grass widow!"

"Mamma, what is a grass watow:
The mother explained by saying: "If your
papa should go away and not live with me
again, I should be a grass widow."
"What would I be then, mamma!" asked the youngster, "a grasshopper?"

The shades of eve had long been past; The time to close had come, at last; And as he balanced cash, he drew sigh as deep as one e'er knew. For there, upon the credit side, The enteries few his patience tried, "Stamps, 10 cts.," "Salts, 5," thus and so Such days you've seen yourself, you know The outgo large, the sales so smal Did not make profits "loom" at all. But look! a smile creeps o'er his face; He has forgot the separate place Where soda water crash is hid; He hies him there and lifts the lid. What, all that pile," you, doubting, say "For soda water for one day?" Friends, need I more than this relate? Twas in a prohibition state.

Did Not Know Her Whereabouts. Albany Argus: An amusing incident oc-curred at the Albany term of the United States court, Judge Core presiding, a few weeks ago. A queer-looking, solemn little man had been called by the defense to estabish an alibi. He had testified that the de fendant had been at his house during the offense was committed, and thers were present also, among them a Mrs. Robinson, when the following examination

"Was Mrs. Robinson a neighbor of

"Is she here?"
"No."
"Do you know where she is?" "Is she dead?"

But There is Balm in Gilead. American Stationer: Miss Alice-I learn Bowles, that you intend to make the grand tour!

grand tour!

Bowles—Yes, Miss Alice.

Miss Alice—And you promise to write me from every country you visit!

Bowles—Promise! Ah, you may not know how I will value the privilege! When I am ar from friends will it not be a veritable heaven to think of you and address you! But you will really care to receive so many fetters! Miss Alice-The more the better. I am col lecting the postage stamps of all countries.

A friend induced use to try Salvation Oil for my rheumatic foot, I used it and the rheumatism sentirety gone. John H. Anderson, Baltimore M. J. Baltimore, Md.

Positive and unsolicited testimony from

every section confirms every claim made for the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents. Mrs. Mercer, manicure, 404 Bee bldg

Low Excursion Rates East on October

7th, 8th and 9th. The Ohio & Mississippi railway wil sell tickets from St. Louis at one fare for round trip to Cincinnati, Columbus Dayton, Cleveland, Galion, Akron and Youngstown, Ohio, Pittsburg, Penn., Buffalo and Salamanea, N. Y., Parkers burg and Harper's Ferry, W. Va. For further information address A. J. Lytle, general western passenger agent, 105 N Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg. Lassell seminary, Auburndale, Mass., has turned away this summer, for want of room, about as many as it has been able to take.

NO HOME WITHOUT A WIFE.

A Reprimand to a Bachelor Repeated for the General Public.

HOW THE WOMEN REGARD MARRIAGE.

They Takea Much More Sensible View of it Than Men-Glove Fitting Gowns-Columbia's Fair Daughters.

[Copyrighted.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 .- | Special to THE Beg. |-On the stage, in the newspapers, by the novelists and among the people who discuss things, today the marriage question is again to the fore. Why men don't marry and why women don't marry is talked over and talked over until it would seem as if the subject were worn threadbare, but it is always taken up again at the next meeting.

I heard a man say the other night, a man who had been educated in the most conservative manner, and who had seen much of life: "What I want is a companion who will be affectionate. I do not look for an ideal love. I do not expect to find an angel, but I would like to meet a companion and a comrade; one who, when I wanted to be silent, didn't care to talk; one who, when I wanted to discuss a book, a picture, or a bit of news, would be interested in it; one who would be on one side of the fireside when I was on the other and would make for me a home. And yet I am not willing to bind myself to any woman. I will not, even with a wedding ring, be tied." Sweet selfishness, this was ! A LITTLE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

I told him this, and felt myself a defender

of the cause of matrimony:
"You will never get what you wish except in a wife. The wife makes the home, makes the home feeling, and is sufficiently loving and unselfish to give in to the whims and vagaries of a man. The other woman may in-terest you, may be amusing, you may admire her beauty, you may be proud of her wit, but she never can make the place for your but she never can make the place for your soul to rest in—that must be encircled by a golden band. As for ties—no ties are so strong as those that bind a man to his sins and none so difficult to break.

"As to marriage, women are getting to look at it in a much more sensible way than do men. And a woman just as carefully thinks out what sort of a companion she is going to have as she does what sort of a home she intends to make for him. It goes with-out saying that she loves him. For women are more essentially sensitive of flesh than men, and seldom marry where they dislike. January and June do occasionally wed, but usually June has gone a-maying with young ove, had her heart hurt, and is willing to ac cept a more or less chilling affection from January and to be satisfied. Every woman can marry, even those with wooden legs, for if she can't marry a man who will be a companion to her, she can marry a man she can take care of; and on my honor, there are women in this world in whom the maternal s so strongly developed, that the greatest appiness of their married life is

TAKING CARE OF THE MAN who ought to be looking after them. But i is just a question of taste, and if you prefer o care for Charlie and to study out how his life shall be easy, and I prefer to care for Jack, and believe it is his duty to study out how mine shall be made most comfortable, that is entirely your business and mine.

"Just as many people get married now as ever did, and it is something that will never. never go out of fashion. Fast men may rave against it, crack-brained novelists may write against it, and morbid souls may mean over it, but ever since the first marriage in the garden of Eden we have all had more or less of an inclination to go and do likewise. Some marry and repent, and some repent because they don't marry; but as for any body except-ing a wife making a home for man—wby, it is utter nonesense!" It is needless to say that after this tirade even the selfish brute in the shape of a man who had given his opinion in beginning, wilted-wilted perceptible and my heart throbs with a proud beat as think it possible that I have made a convert. Between you and me. I am hoping that som ice, rosy-faced girl who has just gotten back from the seaside will assist in the conversion. nake him a more sensible man anda husband MOULDED TO THE FORM DIVINE.

We are flitting around in summer frocks with warm jackets over them, and admiring the latest evolution of the American girl She is glove-like in her get-up. Her gown is most mysterious to behold, and the wonder-ment among the club men is how she gets in it. I could tell but I won't. But I may mention that neither a shee-horn nor glove-buttoner are used in the process. The skirt (cloth of course) fits her figure exactly, a tiny gore just in front making it quite smooth there, while the curves about her hips are ltted over as exactly as are the gloves on her and. In the back are a couple box-pleats that give the necessary fainess, but they never interfere with the smoothness of the front, and are only there to permit made-moiselle to take the long swinging step that

ust now she is affecting. Her bodice is rather a long basque, untrimned, and not showing a crease or a wrinkle, yet she can bend easily, and indeed in all her movements suggests an undulation such as the waves make. Only an American girl could dress this way, for she is the only man in the world who has the figure to do it. Seldom over medium size, she is usually extremely well shaped about the hips, achieves the line of beauty in her back, and if her bust is small she goes to a tailor who knows the value of curied hair and cotton, and she does not present the disgusting appearance of French women who even when they are quity young grow enormously large about the bust. As her feet are small they show from beneath the plain skirt, shod to perfection, and when see her, this exponent of good form, I fee like rushing up, shaking hands with her, tel-ling her how much I admire her, how abo-minably vain I am at heart of the American rirl, and then rushing away waving the 'Stars and the Bars' and the 'Stars and the

COLUMBIA'S FAIR DAUGHTERS. The American girl is going to be the woman of the century about whom every body talks. She is what Rudyard Kipling calls "knowledgeable;" that is to say, she is will-ing to know and she doesn't need to be told anything twice. The high-pitched voice he cousins from over the sea used to object to has become subdued; the wearing of jewelry on the street has been given the go-by, and the curious inquisitiveness, really a form of childishness and a desire to know, has be come absolutely nil, and she sits placidly and permits herself to be informed. She doesn't eat any more sweets than any other woman and she is a hundred times more interesting to a man than either a French or an English woman. When she gets married she loves her husband and her babies, and you seldom see in her household the violent quarrels that are countenanced in English ones. She is worth a great deal more to the country than either the Declaration of Independence or the Chicago fair, and if her own country do. t appreciate her, some other will, and she will be taken off in the night and disappear as mysteriously as do most other blessings. So be considerate and careful of her, American men, because she is worth it, and you know you are great ones for looking out for the value of things.

THE SOUBRETTE OFF THE STAGE. The soubrette is missing from the streets The soubrette is missing from the streets, She has gone to join the company on the road and I miss her beautiful audacity and her happy little face. She didn't seem to know much, but she utilized the knowledge she had in a particularly fascinating way. Nine times out of ten she had on a blue or black cashmere skirt that had been mended and patched and seen a great deal of service; then she wore a loose blouse and drew her belt in about her waist so tight that her measurewore a loose blouse and drew her belt i about her waist so tight that her measure ment was just exactly eighteen inches. Her sailor hat was tilted over her face and her short hair showed fluffy all about it. But it was at her waist and her feet that one must look to see her charm. No matter how shabby her frock, her shoes were as bright and her stockings as black as possible. She rather fancied standing some place near the corner talking to the heavy villain of the play, and sometimes quite unconscious hand would go on her hip, and one foot come out from under her skirt, as if she was just going to do a little of She was laughing always. laughed as she was drinking water, because it was so cool, and laughed when she was eating clam-chowder,

because it was so hot. She didn't seem to have a care in the world, but, dear soul, we don't know what her cares were. She was just a girl who danced and sang in a sort of variety play, and yet somehow when I pass the corner, and she isn't there, and I remem-ber the heavy villain, I do hope he isn't play-ing his part off the stage as well as on it, and just make one of those strong wishes that n the sight of God are prayers, that next summer's sunshine may look down on the little soubrette as merry as ever and on the heavy villain with the clearest sort of con-

WHAT SHE WISHED FOR AND GOT. Do you ever wish? Do you remember that Swedenborg said, "Man, beware of that which thou wishest with intensity, for it will surely come unto you." Well, the other day I was taken to a wishing well, and thinking this over, I got very much frightened and concluded not to wish anything very much for myself, but to do a lot of wishing or other twente. to do a lot of wishing for other people. So I wished that I might have a new pair of shoestrings. I got them.
I wished that I might have some new silk

tockings. I got them. I wished that I might have a birthday cake.

got it.
I wished that women were more loving, children more polite, and men less selfish. I don't know whether that's come true or not I wished that somebody would write some

good books, books that were interesting, books that were bright, without a masty idea for the plot. I got a few of these, principally Kipling's and Jerome's.

I wished that the girls might get all the pretty clothes they wanted and see their father's be willing to pay the bill. The re-turns from this wish have not come in yet.

I wished that women never had to do a bit of work except that which comes in their character as the head of the household. Evidently I didn't wish this with enough intensity, for it wasn't answered. I wished that men weren't so snappish when questioned about the reason why they didn't come after you in time to go to the theater. This wish seemed to go to the very bottom of the well, and will probably be found

when truth is discovered.
Then I grow selfish, and I wished that might like everybody and everybody might like me, and that I could have all the books and pictures and babies in the world. Out of regard for the people with whom I live, nothing has been heard of this wish. Curious, sn't it ?

Dr. Birney, nose and throat, Bee bldg. CONNUBIALITIES.

Growing palms in ornamental pots and jars ere new wedding gifts.

A New York wedding party broke up in i general fight because an admiring guest nsisted upon kissing the bride too often. In Russia, no matter how young and inexperienced, a married woman is perfectly in ependent of her lusband in her property

"There's one thing I've never quite understood about Adam and Eve," said old Mrs. Bankerson. "That is, who was the clergyman who married 'em?" Tempkins-How long has it been the fash-

ion for wemen to give their husbands wedding rings, dearf Mrs. T.—Ever since Eve put a ring in Adam's nose, love. A Brooklyn woman, Mrs. Augusta Ekblom, who is seeking a divorce from her husband, has been married three times within a year.

Two of her husbands died soon after mar An exchange says that a man named Corn was married to a lady named Wheat, in the church at Creston, la., and the choir stunned the audience present upon the occasi singing, "What Shall the Harvest Be?"

One Oregon woman is bard to please. She has just brought suit for divorce against her fifth husband, having previously rid her self of three of the others in the same way. I'wo of the rejected mates were brothers. Henry W. Moore, formerly managing editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who eleped with the wife of John W. Norten of the

Grand opera house writes to a friend that he has not seen one day of happiness since the day of his elepement. A Wisconsin man won \$10 in a novel manbet him \$10 that he dared not marry her. He took the bet, picked a quarrel with a young

lady to whom he was already engaged, and married the fair better. The special premium offer to the couple grounds at Franklinville, Pa., was claimed by Miss Elsie Van Vandall of Cleveland, Ohio, balloonist and parachute jumper, and W. M. Basset, one of the balloon party.

Any patriotic and unsophisticated couple that will stand up in cotton bagging in the fair grounds of the Piedmont exposition, at Atlanta during alliance week, and there be wedded for better or worse, will receive \$100. The second couple that fancies this sort of a wedding gets \$50.

The city of St. Charles, Minn., is excited over a statement in a local paper and signed by twenty-four prominent citizens, including two preachers, announcing their belief in Schweinfurth's theory, and saying they "have laid aside the idea of marrying and

giving in marriage." A Neosho, county, Kansas, farmer sent this mixed order to a Chanute merchant: "Send me a sack of flour, five pounds of cofe and one pound of tee. My wife gave birth to a big baby boy last night, also five pounds of corn starch, a screwdriver and a flytrap. It weighed ten pounds and a straw hat.

Few princesses in the royal and semi-roya houses of Europe are so sensible as the Prin-cess Maria Anna, of Portugal, who is about to marry an untitled doctor of medicine. It reply to an intimate friend, who asked her reently, now she could marry a man of such low rank, when so many princely suitors were at her disposal, she said: "I prefer to marry a man without a name rather than a name

without a man." Daniel Perry, an elderly carpenter, of Hen-lerson, Ky., has brought suit for divorce derson, Ky., has brought suit for divorce from his wife. He advertised about a year ago in a Chicago paper for a wife and secured one. The female sharper-for such she turned out to be-only lived with the old gentleman three days. During that time she elieved him of \$400, with which amount sh the state and has not since been heard

There is a prejudice in the rural districts of this state against bachelors, says the Portland Oregonian. People in every outlying settle ment are opposed to bachelors taking up claims in their vicinity. An exchange says "There are some splendid claims on Dead wood creek not yet taken, as good as any or the coast. The citizens want good men with families to settle on them. Three of these families to settle on them. Three of these claims were taken by bachelors last fall. The ladies of Deadwood passed a resolution plac-ing a three years limit on celibacy in that district, and providing all bachelors not mar-ried at the end of that time be run out of the settlement or hanged." Five bachelors goved out, one got married and two have gone into the sparking business.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

E. D. Cahota visited Libby prison war museum yesterday and inspected the curious relics of the war, says the Chicago Herald. Mr. Cahota is a native born Chinaman. He has lived in this country nearly forty years, having left the land of his birth when but six years old. Long before the Chinese exclusion law was ever dreamt of he had proved his fitness for the duties of American citi enship by taking up arms in defense of his adopted country and marching to the Although but fifteen years old when the war broke out he declared that he was over age and enlisted in the I'wenty-third Massachu setts volunteers inder command of Colonel Andrew E II wood. The only representative of the Mongolian race among the millions of nen thus facing each other in a struggle of life and death. Cahota was a unique character. Under fire Cahota proved hat he was made of stern stuff, for his bravery was commented on during various engagements, notably at Cold Harbor and in the building of General But-ler's signal station in front of Petersburg. At the close of the war Cahota was mustered out along with the survivors of his regiment, then under command of Colonel Raymond of Marbichead. Since that time Mr. Cahota has devoted himself to business, there being little in common between him and the ordinary Chinaman beyond certain race charac eristics of feature. In speech and dress he is an ordinary citizen.

Dr. Birney, nose and throat, Bee bldg.

## THE PERILS OF PROHIBITION

Evils Which Follow in the Train of Sumptue ary Legislation.

A LAMENTABLE SHOWING IN LITTLE RHODY

It May Fairly Be Said that There Are No Open Saloons in Newport, Yet Liquor is Brought Here and Sold."

Report of the proceedings at the tenth anrual meeting of the Charity organization so ciety of the city of Newport, R. I.: A difficulty encountered by our visitors

with increasing frequency during the past wo years, and one likely to become still reater, is the sale of liquor in dwelling ouses. Our policy has been, when the fact well-ascertained, to bring it at once to the attention of the person visited and to ease visiting unless a promise is given to immediately stop the objectionable and unlawful practice. Ofcourse we endeavor to see that the promise is kept. There are cases now ander our care where there are uncomfortable and well-founded suspicions that such praclices prevail, but where. Nevertheless, the evidence is not sufficiently clear to justify the ermination of our oversight and care. That the gravity of the situation in this regard may be apparent, some facts of a general naure may be stated.

During the efficient administration of the office of mayor for the past three years in this city, the sale of liquor has practically been driven from our public streets. It may fairly be said that there are no open saloons here. Yet the evidence that targe quantities of Hquor are brought here and sold is unquestioned. By accounts officially kept, it appears that the importation of liquor has largely increased during the past eighteen months; that by the Old Colony steamboat company alone, during the past summer season, from forty to two hundred barrels of kegs, chiefly of malt liquors, arrived here daily. During the nine months of 1885, from February to October inclusive, there were in Newport 127 searches for and seizures of H quors on warrants in buildings where it was alleged to be sold. Eighty-one of these were in dwelling houses kept by fifty different persons. This shows that there were reeated seizures in several cases. The remainng forty-six searches were in storesmall shops kept by seventy-one different persons, many of which places were immed-iately adjoining to or connected with the dwelling houses. Eleven of these seventydwelling houses. Eleven of these seventy-one persons were women. The reports of po-lice officers, as well as the statements of those whom duty calls to visit such localities, show that these places which have been raided, do not constitute a majority of those where lio believe that there are streets where liquor has been sold during the past year in nearly every house. Many of these people have ever sold before, and the daughters of some of them are in our homes as servants. They are easily led into it. A friend and neighbor has perhaps started in upon the business, induced, it may be, by the liberal terms of the wholesale dealer, who is reported to put in the first barrel on credit, to be paid for when sold. The example is contagious; here appears to be an opportunity to make a little money in a household where spare pennies are not over-abundant; the moral forces are not strong enough to resist the temptation; such seruples as exist against the wretched business go by the board, and soon, perhaps, the majority in some little neighborhood are engag-ing to a greater or less extent in this miser-able employment, and if it is thus easy for

heard more than once the past year.

In this city in many homes liquor is sold to dren. As one thinks of the influence of such practices not only upon themselves, but upon their children, of the future evils to flow from these lessons so easily learned in the evasion and breaking of law, of the probabilties of these young people becoming future drunkards, of the yulgarizing and degrading influence upon girls resulting from the con-version of a mother's kitchen into a bar room; isited by coarse, granken, indecent men, the simple suggestion of what possibilities the future has for them in store is appalling. Of

persons removed from pressing want to take up the business how much easier is it for

how can I live?" is a question which has been

erty bears heavily. "If I don't

se upon whom the burden of extreme pove

future has for them in store is appalling. Of what avail are this and other charitable organizations against the disorganizing, corrupting power of this evil, poisoning the home, and the moral tone and life of whole localities! Respectfully submitted. Edmund Tweedy, president; F. W. Tilton, vice president; J. T. Burdock, treasurer; M. S. Burdick, secretary; Joseph P. Cotton, William P. Buffum, John H. Ceesby, jr., William P. Sheffled, jr., Darlus Baker, Anna F. Hunter, Andrew K. Quinn, Catherine White, K. P. Wormeley, M. Downing; M. T. Berry, from the Dorcas society; Lydia Melville, from Townsend Aid to Aged; P. G. Hammett, from Home for Friendless Children; Emily B. Chace, from Flower mission. from Flower mission

Dr. Birney, nose and throat, Bee bldg Josie Koppel and Percy Belt lived in adoining houses in St. Louis years ago. In 1883 Percy's parents moved to New Orleans. Iwo weeks ago Percy, now twenty-one arrived in St. Louis and claimed the fulfilment of a promine Josie had made to marry bim when he became of age. Parental objection led to an elopement and marriage.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## THE North American Review october,

A WORD AS TO THE SPEAKERSHIP. By JAMES BRYCE, M. P., Author of "The American Commonwealth.

"The American Commonwealth."
American Girisin Europe, By Mam. Adam.
The Pan-American Conference.—II.
By The Mexican Minister, M. ROMERO.
A Key to Municipal Reform.
By E. L. Godkin.
Growns and Coronets. (An Artist's Reminiscences.)
By G. P. A. Healty.
The Future of American Universitie.
By the Hon. Andrew D. White.
Labor Tendencies in Great Britain.
By Micharl. Davity.
Faith and Credulity. By Join Burrough.
The Peculiarities of the South.
By PROF. N. S. SHALER.

MR. BALFOUR'S ANSWER TOMR. PARNELL Bythe Right Hon. JOHN MORLEY, M. P.

Police Outrages in New York.

By E. J. Edwards

Are Women Mannerless?

By W. A. CROFFUT.

Assessment Life Insurance.

By GRONGE D. ELDRIDGE. AND OTHER IMPORTANT ARTICLES. 50 Cents a Copy: \$5.00 a Year

Protestand Improve Your Sight Normal Vision Restored

Normal Vision Restored.

Headfacke Cured.

By using a pair of our "PERFECTION".

SPECTACLES OR EYE-GLASSES.

They are the BEST in the World.

Solid Gold Spectacles any style, from \$3 up. Fine Steel Speciacles any style, from \$1 up. Colored Glasses for shading the eyes, from Every pairfitted by a Practical Optician,

OCULIST'S ORDERS FILLED.

Opera Glasses, Fiel 1 G asses, Telescopes
Aneroid Barometer, Thermometers, Etc.
MAX MEYER & BRO. CO.,
Manufacturing Jeweiers and Opticians.
Corner 16th and Farnam Sts., Omaha, Neb.